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TWO NEW THRIPIDAE (THYSANOPTERA) FROM BANANA

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The thrips described below were first detected in a vial of specimens taken from banana flowers in February, 1956. Both species are said to be of some economic importance, and names for them have been requested. They are figured in detail in a paper soon to be published in Revista Brasileira de Entomologia.

Systenothrips, gen. nov.
(*systenos*, tapering to a point or pointed; *thrips*.)

Body moderately depressed, without heavy sculpture. Head longer than wide, with a broad median lobe on posterior margin, distinctly produced between eyes and antennae, front nearly as broad as first antennal segment. Ocelli anterior in position, the median one in advance of front margin of eyes, the posterior ones close to anterior margin of eyes. Interocellar setae long and strong, arising at sides of ocellar triangle in advance of eyes. Antennae 9-segmented, slender, tapering evenly from V-IX, the last three segments thoroughly distinct from each other and from VI, segment VII slightly narrowed at base; I short and broad (much as in *Chirothrips*); sense-cones simple and slender. Mouth-cone moderately short, broadly rounded apically; maxillary palpi 2-segmented. Prothorax with the usual two pairs of setae at posterior angles. Legs moderately short; fore tibiae with a distinct tooth on inner lower surface near tip; fore femora with a tooth (often minute) on inner lower surface near base, both of these teeth larger in large females and in males. Wings strongly recurved apically, formed almost as in *Organothrips* and with very similar chaetotaxy. Abdominal terga with thin flange along posterior margin; segment IX much the longest, X divided; male with single median glandular areas on sterna II-VII.

Type species: *Systenothrips latens*, sp. nov.

Obviously allied to *Organothrips*, but very different in having 9-segmented antennae, flanged abdominal segments, and in the anterior position of the ocelli.

Systenothrips latens, sp. nov.

Female (macropterous).—Length about 1.2 mm. (fully distended, 1.5 mm.). General color brown; head darkest and blackish brown, thorax palest; antennae dark brown in segments I, II, V, and VI, segments VII-IX successively paler and more yellowish, III dull yellowish in about basal two-thirds and shaded beyond, IV pale brown but paler basally; femora largely brown, fore pair darkest, all more or less yellow at either end; tibiae and tarsi yellow; fore wings gray-brown, darkest at tip and

in basal third beyond base. Head about 190μ long, 160 across eyes, 152 just behind eyes, 161 across cheeks, 140 across base; head process 35 μ long in front of eyes, 102 wide near base, 96 apically; front broad, 33 μ; prominent interocellar setae about 60 μ long and 47 apart; one pair of strong lateral setae at widest part of cheeks; antennal segments, length (and width): I exposed length 13 (36), II 40 (30), III 54 (20), IV 42 (18), V 26 (18), VI 49 (14), VII 23 (11), VIII 22 (10), IX 36 (8). Prothorax 140 μ, width 203, sides and anterior margin nearly straight; fore tibial tooth straight, 14 μ. Fore wings with about 19 setae on front margin, 5-7 on fore vein, and about 7 on hind vein. Apical abdominal setae yellow, long and slender, III on IX and X respectively 172 μ and 100 μ.

Male (brachypterous).—Length about 1.0 mm. (distended, about 1.1 mm.). Color brown, with thorax, legs, and last two abdominal segments brownish yellow, head scarcely darker than dark parts of abdomen. Fore legs swollen in large males, fore tibiae broadened at tip; fore femoral tooth sometimes as long as 24 μ, fore tibial tooth equally long but stouter. Wing pads reaching about to middle of first abdominal segment. Abdominal sterna II-VII each with a nearly circular or transversely elliptical glandular area, that on VII largest.

ECUADOR: Quevedo, Feb. 23 and Aug. 2, 1956 (holotype, ♀, on latter date); and Pichilinque Exp. Sta., Aug. 1, 1956 (including allotype, ♂); 17 ♀♀ and 6♂♂, taken by Edmundo Ward, Robert T. Smith, and Harold Yust, from bracts of banana flowers and from the pseudostem.

Palleucothrips, gen. nov.
(*palleukos*, all white; *thrips*.)

Body elongate, not depressed, without heavy sculpture. Head wider than long, not produced beyond eyes, front broader than first antennal segment. Eyes very prominent, strongly protruding both laterally and anteriorly, coarsely facetted, narrower than their interval, very sparsely pilose. Ocelli small and very close together, situated behind middle of eyes. One pair of large setae arising at inner edges of eyes just behind posterior ocelli. Antennae 8-segmented, very slender, normal in general structure; sense-cones long and slenger, those on segments III and IV forked; setae very fine and inconspicuous. Mouth-cone well rounded at tip, slightly surpassing base of prosternum; maxillary palpi 2-segmented. Prothorax with two pairs of very long setae at posterior angles. Legs long and slender. Wings straight, tapering, very narrow, their setae pointed and very long (those on costal margin about three times as long as width of wing at middle, those on the two principal veins shorter). Abdomen slender; setae on segments IX and X moderately long; male with a pair of strong, approximate, thorn-like setae arising from tubercles behind middle of tergum IX.

Type species: *Palleucothrips musae*, sp. nov.

This genus should apparently be placed near *Corynothrips*, *Coremothrips*, and *Rhabdothrips*, though at first glance it is suggestive of *Sericothrips* and those other genera whose eyes are prominent, but whose abdomen is clothed with microtrichia, and whose pronotum is usually finely cross-striate. None of these has a pair of large setae near the inner margins of the eyes, though the first three named above do have very narrow wings with large setae.

Palleucothrips musae, sp. nov.

Female (macropterous).—Length about 1.1 mm. (fully distended, about 1.3 mm.). Color of body and appendages clear white excepting for light washes of brown in apical portions of segments III and IV of

antennae and at the bases of the sense-cones and setae on V-VIII; ocellar pigmentation orange. Head about 110 μ long, 178 across eyes, 141 at anterior end of the concave cheeks, 129 across base; front 34 μ wide between antennae, the groove itself wide, transverse, and deep, its sides covering about one-half of inner surface of first antennal segment; interocular setae strong, about 65 μ long and as widely separated as eyes; most of head behind ocelli and eyes delicately reticulo-striate and asperate; eyes very prominent, 60 μ long, 44 wide and 90 apart, areas between facets nearly black; antennal segments, length (and width): I 19 (27), II 40 (28), III 78 (16), IV 43 (17), V 42 (16), IV 35 (13), VII 17 (8), VIII 40 (6). Prothorax about equal in width (179 μ) to head across eyes, length 103 μ; pronotum smooth excepting for a few transverse striae near posterior margin; setae colorless, the two pairs near posterior angles long (92-98 μ) and arising from distinct tubercles. Wings of fore pair about 20 times as long as width at middle, with about 16 setae on costal margin (longest 130 μ), fore vein with 4+1+1, hind vein with 2 just beyond middle of wing and one at apical fifth. Abdominal setae colorless, II on segment IX 75 μ, I and III somewhat shorter, II on X 51 μ.

Male (macropterous).—Size, color, and general structure as in female; seta I on IX 30-33 μ long and about 5 μ broad near base, arising from contiguous rounded tubercles.

ECUADOR: Quevedo, Aug. 2, 1956, Dr. Robert T. Smith, 8 ♀♀ (including holotype) and 2 ♂♂ (including allotype), injuring banana fruit.